

Address of the State Council of Kentucky.

This production is not, perhaps, of much consequence at this late day, but it would hardly be treating a few hopeful and enthusiastic gentlemen with respect to disregard it altogether. It is perhaps among the last opportunities they will have to appear before the public, and they ought to be indulged in it; and unless we take some notice of them in the Democrat, the public will not find out that the "State Council of Kentucky" has assembled, issued an address, resolved, and gone home.

We believe the brethren did all this; for it was rumored that they would. Some cheap, cold-looking individuals were seen about the streets and Mozart Hall, subsequently. Afterwards, there were some appearances of a gathering at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and intruders upon the right faith were not allowed to see, being stopped by vigilant door-keepers.

It has been frequently asserted that all slavery in the Know-Nothing party was abolished; but it is only abolished in name. Practically, profane eyes, unsanctified by oaths, signs, and grips, are not permitted to gaze upon sacred things. Those who have tried to play that they are ashamed of, schemes to concoct that will not bear examination, will hide away until their progeny is hatched out. What are the disciples of Sam'el now? Why can't they let the people hear them discuss their principles and purposes among themselves? No plausible reason can be given for this secrecy. It is true now, as it always was, "men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil," and they know it.

We are not now informed who the delegates to this Convention were; nor where they were from; nor who they represented; nor what they did besides issuing this address; nor do we learn by any detailed report, what was suggested. We must take the report as it is given, without explanation or comment, except what is pretended to be revealed by the brethren. Well, the brethren tell us that they have been "defeated, but not discouraged"; they have been "overcome by misrepresentations, fraud, and treachery." That is nothing new. We have heard all that before; but nobody believes it; the brethren can't believe it themselves. The misrepresentation, fraud, &c., that bested them was the most imposing demonstration that ever was exhibited. All men saw through it; and nearly all indorsed it. If the brethren believe what they say, they must consider the rest of mankind either knaves or fools, or a mixture of both.

If a party choose to hide away in secret, and keep their discussions and suggestions to themselves, the world is not to blame for attributing to them the worst of designs. It is sufficient that they are secret; that is itself a vice, and is the cloak of vice at all times, and in all places. Politics, in this country, is the business of every man; he is a full partner in the government, and has a right to know what is proposed, and the schemes devised to accomplish it. Secret means to accomplish party purposes, are themselves a fraud, and their authors have no right to complain if they are suspected and repudiated. If the brethren wish to complain of misrepresentation, let them show all mankind what they are doing, and how they propose to do it.

One discovery is announced. "The recent defeat of the American party was not a verdict against American principles. They were not an issue in the contest." That is a very good joke. It is true that the people seemed the issue; but it is well that the brethren have discovered that they were not in the race. They were hard to convince before the election, when it was as plain as it is now, that the Know-Nothings were not in the race. They assured the brethren otherwise before the election, and they now see how far they missed it. They have no more sagacity now than they had then; and their expressions of confidence now are no more than pretensions that they were before the election.

They say they "are confident that the hour of their triumph must come." Little faith can be put in such predictions from such discredited prophets. But the great point on which the brethren express their deep concern and distress, is the agitation of the slavery question. It is refreshing to read how they denounce the Democracy for the agitation, and how much they condemn their own party. The public are fully aware that their orators, their press, and their Conventions have been greatly exercised on the slavery question. On this subject they have been making unceasing assaults upon the Democratic party. Even this report makes the ridiculous charge that the Democratic party North is the Freesoil party. If they do not wish to agitate the slavery question, why do they make the preposterous assertion. In the North their allies denounce the Democracy, through the whole alphabet, as the pro-slavery party—the allies of the slaveocracy; and in the South the Democracy of the North are Freesoilers. It is laughable to read the testimony of the two factions against the Democratic party. They both live by agitation, and then accuse the Democracy of it. Now, if these brethren don't want to agitate the slavery question, why have they filed their address with it? Why don't they let it alone? But there are some things they put forth on this subject which intelligent men of their own party can hardly read, and look each other in the face without laughing.

There say of the Territorial question:—"The Territorial policy of our government is now settled, and cannot be disturbed;" hence they invoke the brethren to let it alone. They say, moreover, "we earnestly urge the Americans and conservative men of Kentucky and of the Union, to abandon this dangerous agitation of the slavery question; to leave the people of the Territories to decide for themselves when they come to form a State Constitution, whether they shall be a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery State." Why didn't they think of this long ago? And why did they, after giving this message at Philadelphia, next meet at the same place and reverse it, and go before the people railing at the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and howling about squatter sovereignty? They have kept up the agitation to this day, without cessation. But they now propose to quit, and let the question, as it is settled, alone. What in the world will they do, then, about squatter sovereignty, that very horrible thing that they have assured all the world is in the Kansas bill; horns, cloven-foot, and all—that's the question? Will they leave the country infested with the seven-headed and ten-horned monster, and just give it up? What has all their wailing, and stamping, and howling been for, if this be the impotent conclusion they have at last come to? The Democracy have fixed the Territorial policy, and we can't change it; it is the language of the brethren now; so let it alone. They would have saved themselves a great deal of trouble, and gas, ink and paper, if they had made the discovery some time ago.

The country understands this whole controversy. The Democratic party found a Territory to be organized, and they proceeded to do it in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Some facts just related in our presence connected with the rather eventful history of a former, much-esteemed and aged citizen of Louisville, whose sudden death in this city some time ago touched the hearts of a large circle of friends with pain and anguish, will excite surprise in the minds of many who knew well the hero of the narrative, but from whom the facts were religiously and secretly withheld. Our story will prove conclusively that oftentimes

THE OLDEST BACHELOR NEVER FORGETS HIS EARLY LOVE.

Our old friend, who died, as he had ever lived in utter ignorance of the joys of wedlock, long years ago conceived a passion for a most amiable lady, who returned it with all the fervor of a devoted heart. But our friend was poor then, and unknown, and the lady's parents were wealthy and ambitious, and were fligid to the suit of their daughter's lover. The fair lady succumbed finally to the influence and wishes of parental authority, and gave her hand, but rumor says not her heart, to one more favored by the fickle goddess, Fortune. They had not been married long until the misfortune of trade swept away the husband's patrimony, and the descent from affluence to poverty seemed inevitable and rapid. Meanwhile the disappointed lover applied himself to business and money-making, and a few years of labor and speculation placed him in possession of a handsome fortune. He never lost the remembrance of his early love, however, but kept himself advised of her circumstances and movements as she and her husband by degrees declined in poverty and obscurity. At a time when the family were the most destitute, the lady received a package through the post-office, from a source entirely unknown to her, containing (to her) a large sum of money, which she long hesitated to appropriate to the alleviation of domestic suffering. From time to time she has continued to receive like favors, from the same mysterious source, as the wants of her family demand them. It was not until recently that a circumstance, which we are not at liberty to detail, solved the problem as to the identity of the benefactor of the unfortunate family, when considerations of prudence dictated to the lady that she should no longer accept the generosity of her old rejected lover. The world sometimes called our old friend sordid and unfeeling; but this plain, unadorned recital proves that a fountain of charity and feeling dwelt in his heart which overflowed at the contemplation of the afflictions of one who long ago had been all too dear to him. But the story of

THE SUICIDE OF WILLIAM MANDER

Recently at Richmond, Va., while it appears to another sentiment, is painfully touching. From a note left by the unfortunate man, it is inferred that Mander was a victim of jealousy, and chose to realize the uncertainties of eternity to a life of disappointment and unrequited love. His last words to his wife were that he sacrificed himself for her happiness. He thought she would be happier with his rival than with himself, and he hoped to meet even his cruel wife and his much-loved sister in Heaven. There is romance enough in this single reality to furnish material for the most exciting sensation story, and the future novel-reader will doubtless meet with it, with the embellishments of some imaginative mind. Something more reasonable, however, is a recent poem, "By Jingo," which the author imagined he

OWED TO THE OHIO RIVER.

Old stream, you're full o' love,
You've got your heart set on
The boat that's bound for far
You've got your heart set on
The boat that's bound for far

General Miscellany.

James A. Bayard, Senator from Delaware, is said to be the best billiard player in the United States.

PRACTICAL CHARITY.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that Mr. Farmer, a citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, has made a donation of 1,000 bushels of coal to the poor of Cincinnati.

WE notice in our exchanges frequent accounts of persons frozen to death. In many instances intemperance has been the cause of the exposure, and death by freezing the consequence.

Portrait by Beard.—James H. Beard, Esq., the talented artist of Cincinnati, has just completed a most striking portrait of David Gibson, Esq. As a likeness, it is said to be one of the most successful productions of the artist's whole life.

DEATH OF MR. REED.—We are pained to record the death of Mrs. Rebecca J. Reed, the late estimable wife of Rev. A. H. Reed, of the Methodist Church, and formerly of this city. The sad event occurred at Jeffersontown on Thursday.

A Whole Family to be Hung.—The five negroes—a grandmother, mother and three sons (the eldest nineteen, and the youngest twelve)—who killed their master, the late George Green, in Prince William county, Va., on Christmas night last were fully convicted, after a trial lasting two days. They were sentenced to be hung in thirty days after the date of their conviction.

DISABILITIES OF THE PAWNBROKERS.—The pawnbroker of Cincinnati charge 12 per cent. on money loaned on collateral security. One cause of this is that they are forced to indemnify themselves for losses sustained by them in receiving stolen goods, and property otherwise fraudulently obtained. It is proposed to amend the city charter in such manner as to legalize and give protection to the business.

The office of the Agent of the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, in this place, was closed on Monday, and the receiving of "Proposals" ordered by the agent, by instruction of the President of the Company. We understand the course of procedure was adopted in compliance with a petition sent up from Logan county, by the prominent friends of the road, the design being to have the road not taken, owing to the shortness of time allowed for receiving proposals.

If we are correctly informed, the office of the Company in this place will be reopened in the spring, when the building of the road will be let out to contractors. This short delay, it is thought, will greatly advantage, instead of injure the interests of the road.

Russellville Herald.

SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.—A very important recommendation was made by Gov. Wright, in his annual message, that early steps should be taken for the erection of a public building on the site of the old Treasury Office, for the accommodation of the Executive offices, the Supreme Court, and for other public purposes. The site is an admirable one, convenient to the Capitol, and easily accessible to all who have business to transact with the several executive departments. The safety of the public records in the several offices imperatively demands that such a building be at once erected. The importance of providing for the safety of the archives of the State may be inferred from the fact that at the present moment more than one million of dollars of public securities are deposited in the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices for the redemption of bank issues, and that the original titles of the swamp lands, and all the city lots of Indianapolis, are there left for safe keeping. We hope this subject will be met in an enlightened, public-spirited and patriotic manner.—Ind. Journal, 22d, inst.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Scholty, Mr. John C. Pfeiffer to Miss Joanna Cook, of this city.

DIED.

In Jeffersontown, on the 22d inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Rebecca J. Reed, widow of Rev. A. H. Reed.

Fact and Fancy.

As there is much said and published of this modern financier just now, the following, from the Lafayette American of the 21st inst., which gives a different coloring to his character, will be eagerly read by many:

It is well known to many of our citizens that when Mr. Nexsen came to Lafayette and started the Gramercy Bank, he had not only to be acquainted with our citizens, with whom he was to hold banking relations, but he had to become acquainted and contend with a junta of money-shavers who had theretofore controlled the destiny of Lafayette, and the money-shavers were not to be easily won over. Mr. Nexsen, however, by the opening of his bank, these "shylocks" sought to injure his reputation with the business men who would be likely to be his customers, and upon whom he would have to depend for his support. Failing in this, a ruinous scheme was devised by him, but with no better success. The price of exchange was then reduced, but the Gramercy sold as low as the rest. Interest was allowed upon deposits in other institutions, and Mr. Nexsen adopted the same course.

Failing in all their daylight schemes to drive him from his adopted home, and to get rid of a troublesome competitor, they resorted to a more subtle policy—they approached him in a more seductive manner. Under the garb of friendship they held out superior inducements to him for honest pecuniary gain. They flattered him—he was expert in handling money—was keen and quick judgment, and in a short time he was the best banker on the Wabash. All at once they were impressed with an old mandate to live in peace and good will with all men—they were ready to heal past differences, and his financial success was conceded. He was to be the responsible—the maker and doer of all things; he was to have the controlling influence—and last, though not least, he was to be the shining meteor, the reflection of which would redound only to his own glory, not suspecting for a moment that a trap was laid for him, and a time was fixed for their consummation. Proceeding to wind up his business in a manner satisfactory to the interested parties, he prepared to new arrangements, imagine his surprise to learn, through a friend, that the old junta had been playing possum with him, and had taken advantage of his confidence to overreach and almost destroy him.

Possessed of an energetic mind, he undertook to extricate himself from the difficulties that surrounded him. He sought another field of operations, where he hoped to recover his losses. Even there he was followed by the same old junta, and the depositors of the Gramercy Bank are the losers. Not content with having contributed to his pecuniary ruin, his persecutors now gloat over his misfortunes, and laugh at the stupid credulity of those who were forced to have confidence in Nexsen or his bank.

We have no disposition to apologize for or extenuate any of Mr. Nexsen's shortcomings or wrong doings in reference to the Gramercy Bank. His position was one of great temptation, and he yielded thereto when the delusive vision of golden gain was beckoning him onward. But we think that whilst the dark side of the picture of his financial career is exhibited, it is proper that the brighter side of his character should also be shown, and that whatever shade of light there may be should be made to appear with equal distinctness, and that the sufferers by the failure of the Gramercy Bank should understand that the responsibility of their losses is not to be laid wholly upon the head of E. F. Nexsen.

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I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the public to my stock of Gold, Silver and Watch Materials, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Silk Goods, Jewelry Boxes, Cards, &c., &c., which I have just received from the manufacturers, and which I am selling at a very low price. My stock is complete, and I am confident that I can supply the public with everything they want at a very low price. My stock is complete, and I am confident that I can supply the public with everything they want at a very low price.

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When too late the apothecary confessed that a mistake had been made, and the bottle had been filled with "black drop," a preparation containing a large proportion of opium. The relatives of the lady, desiring that there should be no unnecessary notoriety, given to the melancholy transaction, have been prevailed upon by one of the attending physicians, that death had been caused by congestion of the brain, and the body was interred on Tuesday morning in the receiving vault of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, the design being to have the body re-interred in the vault at Laurel Hill. An investigation is to be made by Coroner Delavan.

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GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever discovered for every variety of Pulmonary Disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cure, that almost every section of the human globe is in person publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of the kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use many, who, almost without exception, would have perished, are now restored to health, and the lungs or throat are arrested, and thus are saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who do not possess it should be induced to procure it in every neighborhood. Those who wish to read the statements of those whose whole health has been restored, and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in my American Almanac, which is now being named here to furnish gratis for every one.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by J. C. AYER & CO., Cincinnati, all the druggists in Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Ind. All dealers everywhere.

THE BARK OF ZANTHOPE, or East Indian Remedy, is prepared without opium, which renders it the safest as well as the most curative for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, griping pains in the bowels, and children's teething. Prepared by U. S. Humphrey, Odessa, Russia. Certificate of the late Member of Congress from St. Lawrence County.

ODONDERSEN, N. Y., October 26, 1855.
HENRY S. HUMPHREY, Esq.—Your medicine for bowel complaint, called the Bark of Zanthope, has been extensively used in this village and vicinity during the past summer. I have often heard it spoken of as a most effective remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery, and other bowel complaints, and I have had occasion to use it several times, and it has been of great service in each case. I feel compelled to state that I have found it to be a most reliable and safe remedy, and I believe it has a high reputation among those who have used it. Respectfully yours,
BISHOP PERKINS,
No. 25, South St., New York City.

For sale by R. A. Robinson & Co., Bell, Talbot & Co., and Raymond & Patten, Louisville. Price, 25 and 50 cents. not drawn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The Original, Reliable, True, and NATURAL—Beyond all question the BEST—never fades or falls out, brown or black, true to nature, without the least injury to skin or hair. Made in England, and applied in the most perfect manner, at BACHELOR'S Old established Wig Factory, 232 Broadway, New York. All genuine dye has upon it W. A. BACHELOR'S seal engraved label.

For sale by RAYMOND & PATTEN, 142 Broadway, New York.

Are You Getting Bald?
Do you wish your hair to be soft and silky? Mothers, shall your children's good heads of hair? Do you desire your hair to be soft and silky? Mothers, shall your children's good heads of hair? Do you desire your hair to be soft and silky? Mothers, shall your children's good heads of hair?

Werner's Hair Dye. The original, reliable, true, and natural—beyond all question the best—never fades or falls out, brown or black, true to nature, without the least injury to skin or hair. Made in England, and applied in the most perfect manner, at BACHELOR'S Old established Wig Factory, 232 Broadway, New York. All genuine dye has upon it W. A. BACHELOR'S seal engraved label.

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Holloway's Pills.
Werner's Hair Dye. The original, reliable, true, and natural—beyond all question the best—never fades or falls out, brown or black, true to nature, without the least injury to skin or hair. Made in England, and applied in the most perfect manner, at BACHELOR'S Old established Wig Factory, 232 Broadway, New York. All genuine dye has upon it W. A. BACHELOR'S seal engraved label.

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CLASS PICTURES, such as Chemistry, Colloids, Optics, Ambrotypes, and Crystallotypes, made and engraved for one dollar and upwards, at WEBSTER'S GALLERY.

Photographs, plain, six for \$10, or one for \$1. Photographs, colored, from \$10 to \$50—colored in oil, water, and pastel.

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**Louisville and Frankfort
and Lexington & Frankfort
RAILROADS.**

WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1906 AND '07.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY,
Nov. 15th, 1906, trains will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—Leaves Louisville at 7:00 a. m.,
stops at all regular stations and arrives at Lex-
ington at 11:00 a. m. Connections at Fairview
en route for Newmarket, at which both regular in-

[illegible]

THE SHORTEST AND EASIEST

FROM LOUISVILLE.

CENTRAL OHIO,
AND
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
BEING THE ONLY ROUTE BY
which through tickets to
WASHINGTON CITY
can be procured, to which point, as well as to
BALTIMORE.

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Fire in line as by any other route.
FOR THROUGH TICKETS—Apply at
S. mail travelers, which leave for every
clock, or at the ticket office, 100
and by any of the following routes:
1. And Little Miami River route, via the As-
say, and New and Old Mansions, and
Little Miami River route, via the As-
say, and New and Old Mansions, and
door west of Vine street, No. 115, and
building, and old mansions, and
and Front streets, No. 115, and
r. and the Eastern (Little Miami) route, and
street.
2. Passengers leaving for the
train Jeddah, and New and Old Mansions, and
and Little Miami River route, via the As-
say, and New and Old Mansions, and
door west of Vine street, No. 115, and
building, and old mansions, and
and Front streets, No. 115, and
r. and the Eastern (Little Miami) route, and
street.

[illegible]

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD

[illegible]

1936 Summer Arrangement. 18
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19.
Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia
RAILROAD
EXCLUSIVELY AN EASTERN ROUTE
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE
LITTLE MIAMI, VIA COLUMBUS,
1st the ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to Indianapolis, Chicago
and Cleveland, the only route to St. Louis, Kansas City,
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other points in the Northwest.

THE LITTLE MIAMI, VIA COLUMBUS,
is the only route with reliable connection to and
from CINCINNATI and PITTSBURGH.
By this route, passengers can reach the following
points at Bellefontaine or Forest on trains from
Hannapolis and Fort Wayne to go East.

THE LITTLE MIAMI, VIA COLUMBUS,
IS THE ONLY ROUTE to and from Cincinnati
WHEELING or STEUBENVILLE.

THE LITTLE MIAMI, VIA COLUMBUS,
IS THE ONLY ROUTE to and from Cincinnati.

TO ladies and families.

THE LITTLE MIAMI, VIA CLEVELAND,
BEING THE SHORTEST ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND
TO THE EAST, A uniform and safe speed to maintain
CONNECTIONS ARE CERTAIN.

BY ANY OTHER ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND, A dangerous
excursion is required to overcome distance and
obstacles necessary in changing passengers and baggage
between the Forest, Sandusky, and Ferry to a
Ohio City.

THROUGH TICKETS
VIA
WHEELING,
PITTSBURG,
DUNKIRK,
BUFFALO, and

To all the Eastern cities.
EXPRESS—Three daily Eastern Train, at 8 a. m. To and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the Eastern cities.
FIRST TRAIN—Cleveland, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Wheeling Lightning Express, leaves Cincinnati at 6 o'clock a. m. for all the Eastern cities; also, Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Annapolis; Baltimore and Washington, and all the Eastern cities.
SECOND TRAIN—Cleveland, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Wheeling Express, leaves Cincinnati at 10 o'clock a. m. for all the Eastern cities; also, Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Annapolis; Baltimore and Washington, and all the Eastern cities.
THIRD TRAIN—Accommodation, leaves Cincinnati at 3 o'clock p. m. for Springfield, Wilmington, Gettysburg, and Lancaster; also, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Annapolis; Baltimore and Washington, and all the Eastern cities.

FOURTH TRAIN—Cleveland and Pittsburgh
Express, leave Cleveland at 4 o'clock p. m.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, or at the Eastern city.
This train stops at all points between Cincinnati
and Pittsburgh.
Leave train on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock
Columbus.
Trains run by Columbus time—seven minutes
later than Cincinnati time.

Fare as low as by any other Road
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Burnet House, second door west of Vine st.
No. 177 Gibson House Building and the old
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the Spencer House, or at the Eastern (Little Miami)
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THE OMNIBUS
Calls for passengers at all the principal Hotels, for
and every train. By leaving directions at either of
above offices, will call for passengers in all parts
city, without fail.
W. F. KUGLER, Conductor